

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1853.

NO. 25.

Choice Poetry.

FADELESS IS A LOVING HEART.

Sunny eyes may lose their brightness;
Nimble feet may lose their swiftness;
Pearly teeth may lose their whiteness;
But the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true.

Like the little mountain flower,
That grows in the mountain's bow,
When the summer's breath is sweet,
And the gander's foot is light,
And the gander's foot is light,
And the gander's foot is light,
And the gander's foot is light.

And the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true,
And the heart that loves is true and true.

Ye who have loved the heart to gold,
And the heart to gold to gold,
And the heart to gold to gold,
And the heart to gold to gold,
And the heart to gold to gold,
And the heart to gold to gold,
And the heart to gold to gold.

And the heart that loves is true and true,
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Our Father.

Often in the morning when we waken,
We hear a little childish voice saying, "Come,
Bobby, let's say our prayers," and then to-
gether both little voices offer up that most
beautiful of all petitions—

"Our Father, which art in Heaven."
All over the world, in castle and hall, by
the prince and by the peasant, is that most
beautiful prayer repeated—but above all,
it sounds sweetest when lisped by the sun-
ny-haired child at its mother's knee. Mark
the little bending form—the hair part softly
back, the tiny white hands folded, the rever-
ent glance bent towards her's, as though it
saw a Saviour in its mother's eyes.

Blessed little children! What a dreary
waste, what a wild and fruitless wilderness
would this world be without them! How
often the tolling mother wakes almost de-
spiring—there is no food in the house—
her ceaseless labor will hardly buy bread.

As she looks upon the red sun—rising
with sad forebodings, and knows not how
she shall procure a meal for her little ones
—sweetly steal upon her senses the mur-
muring of infant voices. She listens. Her
very babes are looking trustingly towards
heaven. They have hushed their sports,
and kneeling together by their pure couch,
they say—

"Our Father, which art in Heaven."
Her soul grows strong within her; she
knows God will never forsake her—and
with tears she thanks him that she ever
taught them how to pray.

And are there little children who never
say "Our Father"? Are there mothers so
lost to all that is holy and beautiful in
Heaven and on earth, that they put their
babes to sleep without teaching them upon
whose arm they rest? When night folds
her starry curtain about them, and the
moon looks down, silencing the meadows
and spangling the trees, do they not tell
them who, in His goodness, made all this
beauty, and how with sweet confidence
they should trust in Him?

We turn shudderingly from the picture
of a prayerless mother. Parents, if your
children have never repeated "Our Father"
at their nightly prayers, teach them now.—
When you are lying in your silent graves,
the memory of that little sentence, "Lead
us not into temptation," may bear them
safely through a world of danger.

Slander.
"Who stole my name, and told the person too,
Did not the slanderer use it to the way?"
The man who attempts to rise in the
world by pulling his neighbor down, is un-
fit to be elevated, and mankind will do well
to keep him where he is, unless they wish
to make a heartless tyrant. The woman
who can go from house to house, and as
she opens her budget of evil reports, begs
you not to mention them on any ac-
count, it would be a pity that she should
get abroad, and the poor creature would be
injured, and repeat the same wherever she
goes, is not only a very suspicious charac-
ter, but she procains herself a very vexatious
—Rev. Thomas G. Carter.

Scenes of Life.
Grace Aguilar says very happily, that
many scenes of life are holy—the early
morn, the twilight hour, the starry night,
the rolling storm, the hymn of thousands
from the sacred fane, the marriage rite, or
the funeral dirge; but none more holy than
the chamber of the dying, lingering beside
a departing spirit, as if the angel shone a-
bove the mortal, waiting but the eternal
summons to wing its flight on high.

Food for Animals.
A striking illustration of the fact that all
animals are not designed for all kinds of
food, is, that while the wild bear and the
vulture devour the rattlesnake unharmed,
and fatter upon it, there are many kinds of
vegetables which neither of these is ca-
pable of digesting. The owl digests flesh
and bone, but cannot be made to digest
grain or bread. The stormy petrel, the
bird whose appearance is a sure presage of
 foul weather to the sailor, lives entirely on
oil, whenever he can get it; and if he can-
not, he then converts everything he swal-
lows into oil. He discharges pure oil from
his mouth at objects that offend him; and
feeds his young with the same substance.
Some tribes of animals appear capable of
subsisting on water alone, and a few on
moss; among the first are leeches, tad-
poles, snails and gold fish; among the an-
imals, snails and chameleons.

Said one to an aged friend, "I had
a letter from a distant correspondent the
other day, who inquired if you were in the
land of the living." "No," replied the
saint-like, venerable man, "but I am going
there. This world is alone the land of
shadows; and the eternal is the only one of
living realities."

Seek virtue rather than riches.—
You may be sure to acquire the first; but
cannot promise for the latter. No one can
rob you of the first without your consent;
you may be deprived of the latter a hundred
ways. The first will gain you the esteem
of all good and wise men; the latter will
get you matters of course; but not one real
friend. The first will abide by you for ever;
the latter will leave you at death, to
shift as you can for eternity.

Penitents in California.—In the
California Legislature there are eleven na-
tives of Pennsylvania, seven being members
of the Senate and four of the House of
Representatives; in addition to which the
Governor and Secretary of State are natives
of Pennsylvania.

One who gained in living early is worth
one month in a year.
The inclination is the poison-fang of slander.

ROUSING A HOOSIER.

Scene at a Steamboat Landing.

It happened my lot not many weeks
since, to be a passenger on board the fast
running steamboat M., bound from Cin-
cinnati to St. Louis. Among the number of
passengers in the cabin was H., a would-be
wag, and a live Hoosier, fresh from the
swamps and bogs of Indiana. It so hap-
pened that in the humor for fun, H. re-
solved to quiz this, as he supposed, green in-
dividual, and only wanted a good oppor-
tunity of doing so. None occurred up to di-
ner time, when the wag took particular
pains to place himself opposite the Hoosier
at the table, and soon after he had com-
menced eating, he hailed him as follows:

"I say, my friend, you're from Hoosier-
dom, I suppose?"
"I am from Indiana," was the civil re-
ply.

"Do they raise cabbage where you came
from?"
"No—but I reckon they do what you
can from."

"What do you judge by?"
"By the looks of that ar cabbage-head
between your shoulders."

Several near H. now began to titter at
his expense, but nothing daunted, he re-
turned to the charge.

"Does your mammy know you're out?"
he asked.

"Yes, I reckon so—she told me to go and
talk to the goshins."

"Indeed!" said H., biting his lips, "then
you must be a goose to understand the lan-
guage so well."

"When among Romans, I do as Romans
do," was the instant retort. "I talk the
language of those I'm talking to."

"Which way are you travelling?" in-
quired H., as another giggle went round the
table.

"Down the river, I reckon," said the
Hoosier, half biting his plate with eggs.

"What business do you follow?"
But instead of answering the question,
the face of the Hoosier suddenly became
red as blood, as he dashed the contents of
the plate into the face and bosom of the
wag.

There was a sudden start among those
at the table, and everything was turned into
instant confusion by the further action of
the Indiana. Raising aloft the heavy
plate in his right hand, he brought it down
with stunning force upon the head of the
individual at his right side, knocking him
backwards upon the floor, where he lay
sprawling, unable to rise for a moment.—
But the maddened Hoosier was not yet pa-
cified. No sooner had the plate done its
duty upon its victim than, bending his left
arm, he brought back the elbow with ter-
rible force into the mouth of the man at his
left side, knocking out a couple of teeth,
and also protruding him at full length, with
his head against the door of a berth.

This done, the Hoosier jumped up, and placing
his back against the side of the cabin, seized
hold of the chair he had been sitting in,
and stared around him with eyes flashing
like a madman.

In the meanwhile, the now thoroughly
excited passengers had risen from the table,
the female portion fleeing into an after ca-
bin, and the men gathering around the en-
raged assaulter.

"He's mad!" shouted one.
"Throw him overboard!" yelled another.
"Knock him down!" cried a third.
"Bind him hand and foot!" bawled out
a fourth.

"Take care he don't kill some one!" ech-
oed a fifth.

But the voice of the sixth speaker was
drowned by the louder lungs of the Hoosier,
who suddenly exclaimed in a voice of thun-
der—"Where's the Captain?"

"Here I am," answered the person called
for, as he came to the spot.

A LAUGHABLE STORY.

Well, I have seen your friend, and find
him to be exactly what you described him
as being a humorist. He seems to have im-
ported much of that character to every-
thing around him. His servants are all
admirably disciplined to second his whims,
and his very furniture is, for the most part,
adapted to the same purpose. This put me
upon my guard; and there was hardly any-
thing in the room that I did not touch with
apprehension. No trick, however, was
practiced upon me; and as I found subse-
quently, I was indebted for such indulgence
to one which was reserved for me at night,
and which was such that all my English
phlegm would not have enabled me to bear
with patience. I escaped, however, being
but reprieved by the merest accident—the
arrival of a poor Scotch surveyor, who was
thought a likely subject for the often repeated
experiment.

"I'll Take the Other Pen, Brother."

There once lived an old curmudgeon
whose wealth consisted principally of his
flock of sheep and his two sons. Now, one
of the latter was a noble, generous, whole-
souled fellow, whose kind impulses led him
into company and to acts of kindness, and
he evidently set little store by wealth. The
other was a gripe-all, just like the father.
The old man, being upon his death-bed,
called the latter, and said:

"John, you know your brother is a good-
natured, easy fellow, and when he gets his
share of the property, will squander it away.
But never mind, John, do you divide it
all fairly with him; to which John assen-
ted, and the old man died.

With haste John proceeded to make di-
vision. In a great flock there must be a
great many indifferent sheep.

These John carefully selected and placed
in one pen, and with them an old ram,
known as Billy. The best of the flock he
placed in another pen. Between the young-
est son and Billy the warmest affection ex-
isted, dating back a great many years; and
by this affection, the crafty John calcu-
lated to work off all the indifferent and val-
ueless portion of the flock upon his brother.

"Brother, our father is dead, and he
charged me to divide every thing fairly with
you, and I have tried to do it. Brother,
there is one pen, and Billy is in it, and there
is the other, take which you choose."

On seeing Billy, he gave a shout and
jumped into the pen, commencing his usual
playful tattle, and when he had fairly fa-
tigated himself, stopped short, and thus ad-
dressed him:

"Billy, you and I are old friends; many
a rough tumble we have given each other,
many an hour we have spent together;
Billy, I love you like a brother; Billy, it
would almost burst my heart to think of
separating from you; but, (looking all a-
round) Billy, you are in very bad company,
and I must bid you farewell! Brother, I'll
take the other pen!"

There are a great many noble, generous,
good-hearted fellows who have their "Billy,"
and when they perceive that "Billy" is in
a bad crowd, although they love him dearly,
should say, "I'll take the other pen."

Keeping the Folks in Meeting.

When Mr. Moody—Handkerchief Mo-
ody, was once on a journey, in the western
part of Massachusetts, he called on a brother
in the ministry, on Saturday, thinking
to spend the Sabbath with him, if agreeable.
The man appeared very glad to see him, and
said:

"I should be very glad to have you stop,
and preach for me to-morrow, but I feel
ashamed to ask you."

"Why what is the matter?" enquired
Mr. Moody.

"Why our people have got into such a
habit of going out before meeting is closed,
that it seems to be an imposition on a stran-
ger."

"If that is all, I must and will stop and
preach for you."

When the Sabbath day came, and Mr.
Moody had opened the meeting and named
the text, he looked on the assembly, and
said:

"My hearers, I am going to speak to two
kind of folks to-day, sinners and sinners.—
Sinners, I am going to give you a portion
first, and I would have you give a good at-
tention."

When he had preached to them as long
as he thought best, he paused, and said:

A Shrewd Detrioter.

One of our distinguished Detroit Demo-
crats, who is an applicant for either the of-
fice of Postmaster or Collector of this port,
arrived in Washington the other day, and
immediately started for one of the crack
hotels, where he was met in the rotunda by
the porter, with whom he had an old ac-
quaintance. Terry welcomed him with a
shake of the hand, saying, at the same time,
that there were but two vacant beds in the
house, and he "was very much afraid his
honor wouldn't take nuyther of them."

"Why?" said our Detroit man.

"Sure," says Terry, "there's a devil of a
pickpocket just out of the State Prison, and
he is in No. 81, and it has two beds; and
there's a New York Alderman in one of
them, and faith you wouldn't want to sleep
in such company as that."

"Well, can't you put 81 into 91, and let
me have the vacant room?" said our De-
trotit friend.

"Truth, your honor, we tried that before
but the pickpocket was too sharp for us;
he said the practice of the members of the
New York Board was too smart for him,
and he dares n't trust what little he had in
the same room with one of them."

"Well, Terry, you may take my valise
up to 81, I'll risk the chance with the pick-
pocket.—Detroit Advertiser.

Yankee Wit.

A Yankee travelling in the Southern
States, stopped at an inn for the night.—
He saw his horse well lodged in the barn,
and entered the house, where he found a
party of Southern gentlemen assembled on
their return from a horse race. The Yan-
kee during the evening amused the
company with jokes.

In the morning on preparing to mount
his horse to resume his journey, he found
him too lame to proceed any further. In
this dilemma the Southerners found him in
the yard, where they were preparing to
mount some of their racers. Says one to
the Yankee—

"My friend, we have heard much of
Yankee wit and tricks; do show us a
trick before you leave us."

The Yankee attempted to assure them
that he was not witty, nor had any tricks to
exhibit, but in vain.

Whereupon he says, "Well, gentlemen,
if you insist upon it, I will show you a
trick; let any of you start that
pleases, and I will bet you a five spot,
that I will run and jump up behind him."

"Done," cried several voices.

One rider immediately set forward at full
speed. He found no Yankee on behind
him. He stopped to claim the bet; but
then he discovered that the Yankee had
run after him—on his starting—for a few
rods, and afterwards continued jumping up
in the air; he had jumped up behind him.
It was decided that the Yankee had won the
bet.

"Who could not do that?" exclaimed
the mortified Southerner, as he forked over
the money.

"You can't," said the Yankee.

"I'll bet my horse of that, my lad;—
there mount him. There start ahead."

The Yankee mounted his horse, and set
off at a steady pace. But just as the
Southerner had run forward some rods,
and was about to jump up behind, to his
infinite chagrin he saw the Yankee face
about, riding with his back to the horse's
head. The Southerner looked fire brands
and daggers—and continued to look until
the Yankee and his horse were out of
sight. And he has never seen either of
them since.

The Cincinnati Nonpareil tells this:
On our upward trip to Dayton on Saturday,
we noticed in the cars a gentleman and lady
seated in close juxtaposition, and judg-
ing from their conduct, one would imagine
that they were exceedingly intimate. In
front of the comfortable pair sat two gentle-
men, editors of two German papers in this
city. When near Dayton the train passed
through a long dark bridge. Amid the
thundering and rattling of the cars could
be heard a noise, that sounded for all the
world like the concussion of lips. Such
heartily smacks startled all the party. As
we emerged into daylight, one of the Ger-
man editors slowly drew his spectacles down
over his nose, and exclaimed:

Exercise, the Law of Development.

The wide-spread fallacy that if a person
be able to live without work it is their right
and privilege to lead an inactive life, is an
error as fatal in its effects on health as it is
fallacious in principle. The right to commit
suicide, though practically asserted by
some, is very generally denied. We have
no moral right to abridge our powers of
mind or body by opium, arsenic or alcohol,
or to suspend them by a rope; and we ap-
prehend that if man had a just view of the
duties he owes to himself, his family and
the world, he would discover in many of
his habits that he is a culprit under laws
more fixed than those of the Medes and
Persians.

Men of light occupations, and women
whose circumstances do not compel them to
work, a great majority of whom neglect
physical exercise, thereby become so de-
ficient in muscular development as to be
weak, delicate and sickly—over the prey to
nervousness, dyspepsia and that long train
of chronic diseases that afflict the human
race. We pity their condition, because, for
the most part, the evils they suffer are brot
on by ignorance of the laws of their being.
To place ourselves on good terms with such,
we will not now blame them for what, per-
haps, might be called culpable ignorance,
but good-naturedly address ourselves to the
task of removing from their minds the veil
of ignorance that has caused all the ills that
s scourge them.

It is as natural for a child to exercise as
to breathe. When unrestrained, nearly all
children are distinguished for restless activ-
ity. Nature bids them exercise, and they
obey the mandate, often in spite of ignorant
parents, nurses and teachers, who scold and
whip them for restlessness. They are more
disposed to consult their own convenience,
than to study the laws of nature as applica-
ble to their young charge, and by dint of
praising quietness, and blaming and punish-
ing inactivity, the poor child's nature is
smothered, and pale cheeks, diminutive
muscular development, weakness, dyspepsia,
consumption and death, are the fruit of the
oft-repeated command, "keep quiet."

Mothers, if you wish your children to be
healthy, well developed and beautiful, feed
them plainly, dress them very loosely, and
let them run, jump, and exercise with all
their might from infancy onward. The
lamb skips and plays, and the colt rears and
rears, not from mental playfulness, but be-
cause the law of exercise is wrought in
every muscle and vital function of its organ-
ization. Vital force is sent out to the mus-
cles, and they feel and obey the command,
"act! act!"

Exercise is as essential to development as
air is to life. No person can acquire a large
compact, muscular organization without it.
"But, you would not have girls run and
romp over hill and dale, and laugh boister-
ously like boys." Let us examine the sub-
ject, and see what nature, the great teacher,
will say concerning it. Do young female
animals frisk, jump, and play like males,
and do little girls instinctively laugh loudly
and run and play like boys? If so, we
may safely infer that nature has established
the same general law of exercise, not for
animals merely, but for both sexes of the
human race.

By an irrevocable physiological law,
growth of brain and body is acquired by
exercise. Look at the arm and hand of the
laboring man or woman, and how vast the
difference in the size and strength of two
classes. The same law holds respecting
the lungs and other vital organs. The
heart of him who creeps through the world
languidly and meekly is small, and weak in
its power to circulate the blood, while the
man who rushes into active business
earnestly, and uses his muscles vigorously,
his heart is called upon for energetic action
in sending the blood copiously to all parts
of the system, and the consequence is, an
increase in the size and strength of that
important organ.—Parron Journal.

Receipt for Good Health.—We can safely
recommend the following directions for
attaining habitual good health to all our
friends. For a clear complexion—Rise
early, use plenty of fresh water, observe the
strictest moderation in diet, and take plenty
of exercise in the open air. The same
plan will be found beneficial in other re-
spects. Those who regularly parade it,
generally possess coral lips, white teeth,
and pure breath. To give brilliancy to the
eyes—Shut them early at night, and open
them early in the morning; let the mind
be constantly intent on the acquisition of
useful knowledge, or in the exercise of be-
nevolent feeling. This will scarcely ever
fail to impart to the eyes an intelligent and
amiable expression. To preserve the fore-
head from wrinkles—Cultivate content-
ment, calmness and benignity of spirit;
and never, on any account, indulge a mur-
muring, resentful, or malevolent feeling.—
By a constant adherence to the above sim-
ple rules, many females have preserved their
attractions even to the age of fourscore
and upwards.

The Census of California.—San Fran-
cisco paper of the 13th inst. states that the
following is the result of the census of Cal-
ifornia:

Whites, 271,836
Chinese, 21 years of age, 165,344
Negroes, 2,470
Ministers, 352
Indians, 3,000
Foreign residents, 54,921

The counties of Nevada, Phoenix and Ya-
ba have reported 9,804 Chinese. The re-
sult of the census of California, under the
discrimination, under the general head of
foreign residents. The number of Chinese
is believed to approximate 25,000.


Practical Amalgamation.

A case of more than ordinary interest
was commenced in the Court of Common
Pleas, before Judge Thompson, this morn-
ing. It is a feigned issue to test the vali-
dity of the will of the late William Johnson,
a negro, who was reported to have left a
white wife and two small mulatto children,
in life, besides a black wife, married a few
days before his death. The white wife was
in Court, with her two children. They
were quite respectable in appearance, bet-
ter clad than ordinary people, and might
reasonably pass for persons in the middle
walks of life. Another singularly attend-
ing the case is, that one of the female ad-
verses for the white wife is a white woman
of great beauty and youth, who has a mu-
latto husband and children. She attracted
considerable attention. We felt relieved
when we ascertained that both these fe-
males were of foreign birth—one a Scotch,
and the latter an English woman.—Phila-
del.


True goodness is like the glass-mer-
cury in this, that it shines most when no eyes
except those of heaven are up at it.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1851, by J. S. HUGHES, M. D., in the clerk's
Office of the District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



The illustration shows a cow in profile, facing right. The word "PEPSIN" is written in large, bold, capital letters across its side, with the letters appearing to be part of its body. The cow has a simple, stylized design with a small horn visible on its head.



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
 OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from Rennet or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"**THE DIGEST.**" Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, the Great Digestive Principle of the Gastric Juices, the solvent of the Food, the Purifier, Preserver and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.

This is Nature's own Remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Aca-

the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations. Peppin is not a Drug.

It is a natural extract of Peppin infused in a water of almost pure Five Brands of Roast Beef in about two hours, and of the Stomach.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

THE Scientific Evidence upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.

Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, giving, gratis, a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; L. Combe's Philosophy of Digestion; Dr. Perell's on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University; Professor Dargenton's Physiology; Prof. Stillman, of Yale College; Dr. Chamber's Physiology; &c., together with reports of Cures from all parts of the United States.

PEPPIN IN FLUID AND POWDER.

and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription visits to the use of Physic—ans. The powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia, Pa.

For the use of the Invalids: bottle of the Compound will be sent by the same signature of Dr. J. H. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copsy right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Price, \$1 per bottle

Agents—S. S. Foreve, Gettysburg, wholesale and retail Agent; J. W. Douglas, Chambersburg, C. A. Morris & Co., York, Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

\$500 CHALLENGE.

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that

endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary cause of a large majority of diseases to which children are liable, and which are almost invariably and continually changeable from one kind of food to another. Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking the Nose, Irritability and Unhappiness of the Body, Discharge, Snow, Excess, Poor Intellectual Development, and all the various ailments of the system, you should once apply the *Worm Syrup*.

IT BESSACK'S WORM SYRUP

An article lauded upon Scientific Principles compounded with pure vegetable substances, it is the most efficacious and safe, and can be given to the most tenderest with the most beneficial results. Where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhea have not then weak and debilitated; the Tonic properties of *Worm Syrup* are such, that it stands without unequal in the estimate of medicines, in giving strength and vigor to the system.

THE TAPPE WORM!
This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of that infest the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length becoming an coiled and twisted mass in the Intestines and Stomach, affecting the Liver, Gall bladder and Pancreas, Virus Dancer, Erys, and other ailments. It is seldom that the Tappe Worm is causing the trouble to an early stage, therefore to destroy this worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 to 8 Sulmy Liver Pills so as to remove the Tappe Worm from the system, and then to proceed upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 2 Tab. spoonfuls 3 times a day. These durations followed have a very keen chance to fail in curing the most obstinate case of Tappe Worm.

ROBESON'S LIVER PILLS

from the LIVER, is wrong as a filter to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile so that any wrong action of the Liver affects the other important parts of the system, and equally so, as a filter to purify the blood from the action of the KIDNEYS, should, therefore, be water-repellent, so that it might induce a wrong action of the LIVER. Those Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished for nature to lead the bile; Namely, 1. IN EXCESS OF THE LIVER, which might cause the bile to be poured out of the Gall-bladder, and thereby promote the discharge of *excess* matter. 2d. AN ALTERNATIVE, which changes in some irrepressible and incessant manner the action in one station of the system. 3d. A TONIC, which increases the health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th. A CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt matter, and the impurities of the Blood, which designs to purify and restore health.

[illegible]

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
 Each lot just received and for sale cheap.
 April 12 SCHICK'S
 QUEEN-WARE, Cedarware, Groceries, and
 Dry Goods, cheap at
 FARMSTOCKS.
 THE LADIES
 ARE requested to call and examine FARMSTOCKS
 THE CLOTHING and household stock. Dress
 Goods, consisting of Modes of the Year, Merinos, P
 Bage, Damaskings, Table Cloths, Cassimere Lin
 ings, Canton Cloths, Alpacas, also Black and Tan
 der Dresses and Suits, all for sale cheap at
 One HUNDRED OF THE RED FRONT.
 BONNET Ribbons, Florence Silk, and Sil
 k Laces all just received at

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, April 24th, 1865.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

For Canal Commissioner,
MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.
For Auditor General,
A. K. M'LOURE, of Franklin.
For Surgeon General,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, of Clinton.
At our Court of Quarter Sessions last week, there were but few bills sent before the Grand Jury—two of which were ignored; and there was not a single prisoner in the jail of the County! Now mark the contrast. At the Chambersburg Court of the previous week, there were no less than fifteen criminal trials, and six criminal cases postponed until next term; whilst the Repository says that the jail was nearly full of prisoners—numbering nearly thirty, most of whom were negroes! This speaks well for our County, as compared with our neighbors.

Dr. McConaughy's Discourses.
Copies of Dr. McConaughy's volume of "Biographical Discourses," may still be found in the bookstores of this place.

The price of the work has been reduced to 75 cents per copy. It may be interesting to know that the proceeds of the sale contribute to the portion of the Reverend Author's estate, which is appropriated for the support of the Widow, who is now in feeble and declining health.

The venerable Dr. LAURENCE, for more than half a century the Pastor of the E. street Presbyterian Church in Washington City, died on Monday last, after a brief illness. The end of that good man was peace.

How ridiculous some men render themselves by their remarks. For example—the Harrisburg Union, speaking of the appointment of Mr. Buchanan, as Minister to England, says it will be "a new era in our foreign relations," and "it is seriously to be hoped that he may be enabled to relieve our country from many of the embarrassments that have recently been thrown around her, by the incompetent men who have had charge of our foreign affairs." Well—if this is not "the height of the ridiculous," we know not what is. John M. Clayton, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and Millard Fillmore, incompetent men!!!

Widowhood will certainly die with that sapient Editor—for no one else will be able to make the discovery, and hazard such a remark.

Mr. Elder has been re-appointed Postmaster at Leesburg, Md., in the room of Dr. Fane. Mr. Elder held the office from 1852 to 1854. If partisan feelings and partisan attacks deserve reward, he certainly deserves all he gets.

Henry G. Sidle has been appointed Postmaster at Dillsburg, in place of Mrs. M. Stewart.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Stall, near Fayetteville, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th ult., together with most of his furniture and clothing. There was an insurance of \$800 on the house in the Perry County Insurance Company.

The New York Canals will not be opened before the 20th inst., about a month and a half behind the opening of our Pennsylvania main line, which took place on the 5th of March. A prosperous business has been carried on between the East and West through the medium of our State works.

The Bank of Chester County was compelled to refuse to receive money on deposit for several weeks past, to the great inconvenience of the people of that county. The reason was, a provision in its charter prohibiting its liabilities from exceeding three-fold the amount of its capital, on pain of forfeiture of the charter. This is one of the modern inventions of political wiseacres, to take care of the people's interests at the sacrifice of their convenience and their money. One of those who was refused the privilege of depositing his money in the Bank, carried his funds home, and had them stolen, as we learn from the Register and Examiner.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has finally rejected the bill to indemnify the loss sustained by the burning of the Ursuline Convent some nineteen years ago. The vote rejecting the bill to a third reading having been reconsidered, it was eventually defeated by attempting to engraft upon it provision for other injuries inflicted by popular violence. The vote rejecting it was, yeas 111, nays 120.

Removals and Appointments.—The Washington Union of Saturday week, furnishes us with four columns of removals and appointments by the President. The work of despatch seems progressing with commendable activity.

Supplies for higher wages are occurring in all the northern cities. Trades of all kinds participate in the movement, and, accordingly, the local markets are strong.

Legislative Festival.

The members of the Legislature of Maryland, and the Baltimore Mayor and Council, paid their visit to Harrisburg on the 10th inst., in conformity with the invitation extended to them by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The train which left Baltimore, consisted of nine cars. They were met at York by a committee of the Legislature, and welcomed to the State. A procession was formed, which moved through the principal streets, and reached the Capitol at a quarter past 1 o'clock, where the invited guests were received in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and welcomed to a neat and appropriate speech by Governor Bigler. Several other speeches were made. At 3 o'clock the banquet took place; and the company ate, drank, and speculated to their hearts' content, until 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, when the strangers took their departure, and reached Baltimore between 11 and 12 o'clock.

This frolic costs the State, no doubt, a very considerable amount of money; but what is that to our nothing-doing Legislature at Harrisburg? Their pay goes on as usual, and they have their fun.

The Harrisburg Item says the whole affair ended as these things generally do, and the result was a number of gentlemen had a severe headache on Sunday morning. The State will foot the bill and then borrow money to pay the interest on the State debt, which no doubt is all right, but some tax-payers have an idea that it is a very singular way of doing business.

Speaker of the Senate.

On Tuesday last, just before the adjournment of the Senate, the Speaker, (Mr. Carson) whose term of office has expired, in accordance with custom, resigned his office, preparatory to the election of a new Speaker, in a few and appropriate remarks. The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Speaker; and on the first ballot, JOHN C. KUNKLE, of Dauphin, was elected by a vote of 18 to 15. (Mr. McCulloch was his opponent.) He was conducted to the Chair, and the oath of office administered to him.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of 100 days. Very few bills of a public nature were passed finally, although several of some importance were got through one or the other branch.

There was a very large amount of local business done, particularly in the way of corporations.

State of the Public Works.—A bill was in the House of Representatives a few days since, providing for the organization of a company to purchase the Main Line of the public works for fifteen millions of dollars. There was evidently a decided majority of the House in favor of this proposition, but the late hour at which the bill was got up prevented final action on it.

Three Bank Bills were passed—the Girard and Mechanics of Philadelphia, and the Erie City. The first two were old banks, the latter a new one.

Relief Notes.—A section was passed in the appropriation bill providing for the speedy cancellation of the relief notes. The greater portion of those notes have become so filthy and tattered that their cancellation was urgently demanded by every consideration of decency and comfort. The large number of counterfeiters in circulation was also a strong reason for the withdrawal of the whole issue from circulation.

The following paragraph from the Baltimore Clipper gives timely warning to a class of people who will do well to heed it:

"Silver Coin.—Spanish quarter dollars are only intrinsically worth 20 cents. Government is preparing an enormous issue of new quarter dollars. The banks will be supplied next month. The Spanish quarters will then be 'called in' at 20 cents. Those old fogies who have been hoarding up Spanish coin had better put it into circulation or they will lose 20 per cent."

The Literary Companion is a title of a Monthly Magazine to be commenced in July next, at Harrisburg, by Wm. H. Eggle and Clarence May. The publishers promise a periodical of an elevated character. Each number will contain 32 large octavo pages, and an engraving on steel, and occasionally a piece of choice music. The terms (payable on receiving the first number) are: 1 copy 1 year, \$1; 5 copies, \$5; 10 copies, \$9.

Late from Europe.
The steamer Arabia arrived at N York on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

There has been a slight decline in flour. Queen Victoria gave birth to another son on the 7th inst. There is not much danger of the Royal family being extinct in that line.

The Australian gold fever is rapidly spreading over all Europe. Thousands are emigrating from all quarters.

The weather in England has been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Eight colored persons left Frederick on Monday last, for Liberia, with the view of making it their permanent place of residence.

Horses in the New York market are ten per cent. dearer than they were last spring, and 30 per cent. dearer than they were three years ago.

Death of the Vice-President.

By an article in another part of our paper, it will be seen that the much-esteemed Vice-President, HARRIS KING, closed his earthly career at his residence in Dallas county, Alabama, a few hours after his arrival there from the Island of Cuba. The National Intelligencer remarks of him, that "he was in public life, filling all the time distinguishing positions, upwards of forty years, almost the entire period of his manhood. Not endowed with shining talents, though of excellent sense, his career furnished a remarkable instance of the eminent and deserved success of probity, fidelity, propriety, a gentlemanly spirit and bearing, and indefatigable labor."

He has descended to the grave with the warm affection of his friends, and the universal respect and regret of his country. On the receipt of the information of the death of Mr. King, the President of the U. States directed the Secretaries of War and the Navy to have appropriate and military honors rendered to the deceased at the several military and naval stations, and ordered the closing of all the public offices on Thursday, and badges of mourning to be placed on the Executive Mansion and all the Executive Departments at Washington.

We observe that in all the cities, the Courts and public bodies adjourned, and suitable testimonials of public mourning were adopted.

Health of the President.

For a short time past, several intimations have been thrown out, that the health of President Pierce is not at all good, and a Washington correspondent of the Sun says, that the long expected event of the death of the Vice-President having occurred, the public anxiety respecting the health of the President is increased; and adds—"The general health of President Pierce has been for some time past infirm. The calamitous death of his son, and the cares of his high office, have further impaired it, and it is with difficulty and no little risk that he attends to the indispensable part of his official duties."

The Succession.—As it is with some matter of conjecture as to the succession, in consequence of the death of the Vice-President, we remark that no provision is made, as none is necessary, in such a event. The duties of the Vice President are limited to presiding over the deliberations of the Senate. In his absence, or upon his death, the President pro tem. of that body, who is elected by the Senators, takes his place. Mr. Atkinson, of Missouri, is now President pro tem., but does not assume the title of Vice President. In case of the death of both President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate would become President of the United States, until an election could be held, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 1, 1792.

Twenty-six clerks were removed on Wednesday last, in the Sixth Auditor's office, at Washington. Among them we observe the name of Mr. Middleton, formerly of this place. Mr. Sharrett was reduced from \$1600 to \$1200. Lewis Welsh has been restored.

Spring, the murderer, at Philadelphia, is kept heavily manacled by chains secured to the floor. He attempted suicide a few nights ago, by sleeping with a quantity of tobacco under his armpits—which, it is said by physicians, will cause death. It was immediately taken from him, and hereafter he will be closely watched. The North American says:—"He exhibits the most repulsive disposition. His demeanor is such as to drive every human being from his presence, and prevent any living soul from feeling a single spark of sympathy for him."

The exercises connected with the closing of the Winter Session of Pennsylvania College, took place during the past week. On Sunday evening Rev. Mr. S. Bates, of Baltimore, delivered an able and eloquent Address before the Bible Society of the College and Seminary. On Monday evening Rev. Dr. WENSTER, of Baltimore, delivered the Annual Address before the Linnean Society; and on Tuesday evening the Junior Exhibition came off—addresses being delivered by the following members of the Junior Class:

J. F. Wampole, of Trappe, Pa.; E. Schieldnecht, Frederick county, Md.; A. Long, of Clarion county, Pa.; G. W. Schmecker, Gettysburg, Pa.; A. Copenhafer, Rural Retreat, Va.; E. Unangut, Northampton county, Pa.; J. T. Ross, Middleburg, Pa.; J. Zimmerman, Greenburg, Pa.; D. Tride, Smithburg, Md.; and L. Hippe, Canton, Ohio.

The exercises were well attended, and passed off with the usual result.—Star.

A Pigeon-Beast is mentioned by the Fort Smith, Ark. Herald, as existing in that region. It commences about 25 miles from Fort Smith, and extends for upwards of 20 miles on either side of the Potomac to within a few miles of Waldron, in Scott county. The number of birds is beyond computation.

A war of races between the Indians and the whites is threatened in Osage, Mexican, on account of some proceedings of the Governor of the State, which had greatly exasperated the Indians.

Dead Prisoner.—The Governor of Durango, Mexico, has offered a reward of \$200 for the head of every Indian killed, or for each Indian captured within the State.

Office Hunting.—A correspondent of the

N. Y. Observer, in describing a visit to President Pierce, at the White House, says:

"The pressure upon the President by office seekers, is tremendous, indescribable, and the truth would not be credited, if I should write only what I saw myself.—Think of a full grown man asking the President for a petty Post Office, in the presence of fifty guests. Think of fifty, yes, of a hundred men, besieging the doors of each of the Departments every moment, dogging every officer with revolution-worth of a better work, and giving him no rest night or day. The President said to me, 'I regret that I could not come down and see you when you called, but from eight in the morning till late in the evening, I have not had an opportunity to eat.' His countenance begins to betray exhaustion, and unless his constitution is iron, and his nerves steel, he will break down in the first three months of his administration. My impression is that he will go through. There is something in him that says, 'I will do the best I can, and leave the result,' and a little philosophy of that sort goes a great way in keeping a man up."

The Office Seekers.—The Washington Republic states that the closing of the extra session of the Senate, instead of bringing with it the expected relief from Senatorial boring which was aimed to be obtained in the notification that the President had no further use for their services, has so far only victimized the Executive branch more than before. A large number of Democratic Senators remaining over to seek places for their respective adherents, are besieging the office-givers with more pertinacity than usual. The eight dollars per diem having ceased, they are alive to the necessity for grinding their axes in a hurry; which accounts for their greater activity in laying from one Cabinet officer's audience room to another, and thence back and forth to the White House.

Wm. B. Messer, the conductor who had charge of the train at the time of the accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near Newton Hamilton, was tried in Lewisburg last week, for the murder of several passengers. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," but that he should pay the costs.

Philadelphia, in the murder case, is becoming almost as bad as New York city. Another affair of the kind took place in the county on Sunday afternoon. The facts are briefly as follows:—Two young married men named George Soles and James O'Neal were drinking together at a tavern, on the Germantown Road, where they commenced quarreling. From words they proceeded to blows, in the course of which O'Neal drew a three-cornered dirk knife, and stabbed Soles in the region of the heart, at the same time exclaiming, "is that enough?" The wounded man replied that it was, and that the other would find it enough when he was on the gallows. Soles died in about three minutes. O'Neal was immediately taken into custody, and this morning was in great distress of mind in regard to the occurrence. This is a most deplorable affair, as two families are rendered miserable.

Abundance of Law.—The Legislature of Virginia finally adjourned on Monday night week, after a session, exclusive of the recess taken last summer, of six months duration. The number of bills passed at its first session of 1851-2 was about 475; and the number passed at the session now just closed is over 600, making in all about 1100. If there is virtue in a multitude of laws, Virginia is the best off State in the Union.

The citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, have, by a majority of more than 600, authorized the construction of water works, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

The land is not where rapping is not heard! The Spirits are appearing Southward. The Indianapolis (Texas) Bulletin says the Rappers are crazing the people in Galad. "We are," it says, "firm believers in progress, in politics and morals, and hence cannot condemn with closed eyes any new discovery, without first investigating which we have had no means of doing in this. We cannot believe, however, that the spirit of a departed friend would come into our session, rap on our boards, turn over our table, spill the ink, or anything of that sort. Our dear friends would not treat a poor, plodding printer in that way."

The Pittsburg Visitor says that last Monday a passenger on the accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad told the conductor he had no money to pay his passage, but he wished him to permit him to come to Pittsburg. This the conductor refused, when the poor man made no further remark. The cars were stopped, and he expelled. He sat down on the road-side, dropped his head upon his knees, and died instantly. There were several small houses near, but no one took the corpse in, and the next day it was still there, lying in a coffin by the road-side. This took place a few miles west of Greensburg, but we could not learn the name of the poor stranger.

Two children of Mrs. Elliott of Coahocton, Ohio, fell into a large kettle of heated water last week, and were killed by death. Another one was burnt, but not fatally.

General Arista, the former President of the Republic of Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans in a brig, the captain of which was killed, for a long period of time.

In the Philadelphia Criminal Court,

on the 10th inst., sentence of death was pronounced on Arthur Spring, convicted of the murder of Ellen Lynch. The Bulletin says—

As soon as Judge Kelley had concluded his sentence, which was delivered with considerable feeling; it being the first sentence of death the Judge had ever delivered, he ordered the officers to see that every person in the Court room remained seated, until the Marshal and his officers could remove the prisoner. This order was strictly obeyed, and the consequence was, that Spring was taken from the prisoner's box and placed in a carriage in waiting and driven off to prison without the least commotion or crowding.

Before the prisoner left the Court room, his counsel, Mr. Doran, stepped up to him and said—"Mr. Spring, there is now no longer any hope for your life. You should go for a priest, and endeavor to make the proper preparation for death and a future life."

Spring, in the most resolute manner, turned his face towards Mr. Doran, and looking him full in the face, said, "I will not do it."

Silver Change.—The vexation and annoyance to which almost every person in the community has been subjected by reason of the premium on silver coin will soon be done away with. The Directors of the Mint have made arrangements for a prompt execution of the law of Congress, and will soon furnish an abundance of silver change. In most parts of the country silver has been at a premium of five per cent., and never would have shown itself in general circulation so long as its value was so much enhanced over that of the increasing paper currency. The Cincinnati Commercial states that the Kentucky banks have already shipped \$400,000 to be received.

Large amounts of silver are held by the banks of the States, which are finding their way to the Mint at Philadelphia. There are, besides, millions of dollars laid up in shot bags and old stocking legs, which have been securely hid away in the desks of good housewives and plodding farmers in all parts of the Union, which will soon be sent to the Mint and sold for the appreciated price, and put again into circulation, as there is no longer any reason for their continued seclusion.

Foreign insane paupers are now shipped to our American ports by the governments of Europe. In proof of this, the Boston Traveller adduces a statement from a recent report made to the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, that the Lunatic Hospital of that city now contains 251 patients, four-fifths of whom are foreign insane paupers. The Hospital cannot contain all the cases sent to it.

The late Amos Lawrence, of Boston, it is said, gave away during his life more than five hundred thousand dollars. On his pocket book was inscribed "What shall I profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

The Crystal Palace Exhibition.—Three ships which arrived at New York, on Friday, from Liverpool, London and Havre, brought, in the aggregate, 500 packages of goods for the Crystal Palace exhibition.

Spiritual Rapping.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Friday week, an order was adopted directing the committee on education to inquire into the expediency of providing legal restraints against the mischief now perpetrated by the mummerly known as "Spiritual Rapping."

At New York, on Monday, a lady gave her husband's best suit of clothes to a stranger, who represented that he had been sent for them by her husband, who, having fallen into the duck, wanted them to put on. She then hastened to see how badly her spouse was ducked, and learned to her astonishment that he had not been ducked at all, nor sent for his clothes. The kind gentleman has not since been heard from.

Personal Movements.—We understand that Senators Douglas, of Illinois, Foot, of Vermont, and the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, contemplate a visit to Europe this spring. Mr. Corwin has taken passage in the packet of the twenty-eighth of May. Douglass will probably leave at an earlier date. Mr. Foot goes chiefly to attend to the interests of a Georgia Railroad, of which he is President, and is expected to leave immediately.—N. Y. Ec. Post.

Branches Heated.—Miss Duer recovered two thousand dollars damages of Ira Collins, at Vincennes, Indiana, last week, and Miss Hall at Rutherford, Tennessee, fifteen hundred dollars of W. C. Fletcher. Both had engaged to marry, and they wouldn't!

A State "Drumming" for Citizens.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill providing for the appointment of a traveling emigrant agent, whose duty it shall be to induce emigrants to the west to embrace the advantages held out to them in Wisconsin. Hon. J. J. Townsend, formerly a member of the Legislature, has accepted the appointment.

Murdered Man Alive.—Two men are now incarcerated in the Morris county (N. J.) jail, who were indicted for the murder of a man named Randolph Kennedy, and are to be tried in Morristown this week. Fortunately for them the supposed murdered man has turned up "alive and kicking" in Illinois.

There are, it is said, 160 apoplexies for the consumption at Herculano, among whom are 2000 convicts.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON.

The Harrisburg Union announces that Judge Gibson, for many years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, departed this life at his residence at Carlisle, on Wednesday morning last. Thus has gone out one of the brightest luminaries of the Bench. The loss is a public one, and it will be so felt and appreciated throughout Pennsylvania. There is not a member of the Bar—there is scarcely a citizen of the Keystone State, who has not been in the habit for many years of looking to the decisions of Judge Gibson with the highest respect, as embodying the true principles of law, justice and common sense. His name has for more than a quarter of a century been associated with the most elevated judicial tribunal of Pennsylvania—and his decisions will be referred to for many years to come as those of one of the great legal minds of the age.

Since the above was in type, we learn with pleasure from Philadelphia, that Judge Gibson is not dead, but is lying sick in that city, and not in a dangerous situation.

The Washington Union contradicts the account of the President being in ill health.

New Mode of Treating Lock-Jaw.

Mr. John King, of the Clearspring district, the Hagerstown Herald says, was bitten on the wrist by a hog, a week or two ago. Several days after, he was taken violently ill with the lock-jaw. Dr. Macgill, of Hagerstown, was called in, who immediately administered chloroform, and laid the wound freely open, applying an excellent poultice, and continuing the chloroform with opium. In five hours under this treatment, the spasms were arrested, and Mr. King is now entirely recovered.

The heirs of Stephen Girard lately brought an action against the City of Philadelphia, for eleven large city tracts in Schuylkill county, and have recovered them. They exceed one million of dollars in value. This will be a heavy loss to Philadelphia.

The Legislature of Virginia, at their late session, abolished militia musters, and tax every one liable to militia duty 75 cents.

Father Budin, the first Catholic Priest ordained in the U. States, died at the residence of the Archbishop in Cincinnati, on Tuesday night last, in the 98th year of his age. He had been a priest over 60 years.

"Hope," says Lord Bacon, "makes a very good breakfast, but an indifferent dinner, and is a very bad supper." Office-seekers are just sitting down to breakfast.

A girl, about 14 years of age, who was at Sunday school in New York last Sunday, in good health, undertook the next day to jump the rope 200 times without stopping. She did so, but the unnatural exertion threw her into an illness which proved mortal on Tuesday.

An Incident in the Life of a Baby.—On Friday evening week, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train at Salem from Boston, a baby of about two months old was found, snugly wrapped in a shawl, and lying upon a seat in one of the cars, quietly sleeping, without any protector. The child was provided for the night, and about 8 o'clock the next morning a woman appeared at the depot in great anxiety for the fate of her darling. Her story was, that she took passage in the cars at Boston for Woburn, and on arriving at Woburn depot, stepped out for a minute, leaving the child on the seat; that before she was able to get in again the train started, leaving her behind in great tribulation. As there was no other train for Salem, she was obliged to walk over from Lynn. The child was produced, identified, and given up, and the woman, who was a stranger, started with it in the one o'clock Eastern train.

Immense Train to California.—The steamer Illinois sailed from New York on Monday, with about 900 passengers, for California, besides the mails. Some 2000 persons were refused passage, the steamer being unable to accommodate them. Among those not allowed were the Hon. Edward Stanley, of N. C., Major Hammond, the new Collector of San Francisco, with several others of the newly appointed officers of that State; and its four members of Congress, Messrs. Gwin, Weller, McCorkle and Marshall.

How a Broker "Shaved" Himself.—A month or two since one of the Boston brokers, who is in the habit of loaning money on goods, was called upon by a female, who represented that her husband was about to leave for California, and wished to dispose of his stock at a considerable discount. The broker referred the woman to a friend in Charleston, who purchased the goods worth about \$4000, for \$225, and gave in payment a note, which according to directions the woman took back to the broker, who cashed it at a discount of about \$80. It was not long before the goods were seized by the police as having been stolen, and the broker found to his astonishment, (the note being valueless without the collateral) that he had shaved himself out of about \$150.

Traveler.
A gentleman of Boston, recently married a woman reputed to be rich, who turned out to be poor, and some seven hundred dollars in debt, which debt he had to liquidate. She assured him, however, that the debt was contracted for dry goods she had bought to captivate him. This was no doubt a very satisfactory explanation. The number captivated with "dry goods," is not a few.

Assaulting His Wife.—From the cases disposed of in the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia on Tuesday last, we copy the following:

Dr. William Jones, from Chester county, who married a "wider" some month or two ago, was tried on the charge of committing an assault and battery on his wife. According to the testimony of the prosecution, they had only been married about three weeks when the offense was committed. The counsel for the doctor contended that it arose from the excessive conjugal love he felt for the lady. A fine of \$100 was assessed.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT KING.

Intelligence of the death of the Hon. W. HARRIS KING, Vice President of the United States, at his late residence in Alabama, has been received. He expired on Monday evening, but a few hours after reaching Canawha. The event has been anticipated during a period of decline which manifested itself in very serious attacks upon his health even after the adjournment of Congress in 1852. And, at the time of his election to the exalted station which he occupied at the time of his death, doubts were expressed whether he would ever assume the honors and active duties of his office. The circumstances under which his inauguration took place are fresh in the minds of our readers; they were tinged with the melancholy of that event which we now record, and whose shadow, at the time, fell distinctly and solemnly upon the scene.

Mr. King was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1795. He was therefore, about 67 years of age. He entered public life before he had attained his 21st year, when he was chosen by the people of Sampson county to represent them in the Legislature of his native State. At the age of 24, in 1810, he was elected by the people of the district of his residence to the 12th Congress, which held its first session in the autumn of 1811. It was that Congress which declared war with Great Britain; and for that measure of the Democratic or Republican party, Mr. King voted, as well as for the various acts for carrying on the war with vigor. He was re-elected to Congress in 1818 and 1819, remaining a member until a year after peace was restored. In 1819 he resigned his seat in Congress, in consequence of receiving the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Mr. Wm. Pakenham, Minister of both Naples and St. Petersburg. During his two years' residence in Europe, Mr. King became well acquainted with the affairs of the continental governments, and the condition and character of the people.

Returning from Europe, Mr. King soon after removed from North Carolina, to the territory of Alabama, in 1818, and assisted in the framing of the same, previous to its admission into the Union as a State. He was chosen by the Legislature one of the first Senators from Alabama, (John W. Walker being his colleague), and took his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1819. He continued a member of that body for over 24 consecutive years, having been re-elected in 1823, 1829, 1835, and 1841. He resigned his seat in the spring of 1844, in consequence of being offered the mission of France by President Tyler, which appointment he accepted mainly with a view of preventing the joint protest of France and England against the then pending annexation of Texas. He was the early and decided friend of that great stroke of policy which secured to the people of this country the control of all the good cotton lands not lying within the old boundaries of the confederation of the purchase of Louisiana.

On accepting the mission Mr. King departed forthwith to fulfill it. Louis Philippe discussed the question with Mr. King, and became satisfied that the projected protest would not avert annexation. Louis Philippe finally declared that "he would do nothing hostile to the United States, or which could give her just cause of offence." By the means of Mr. King's mission, England was isolated, and her plan of protest against the annexation of Texas was abandoned. In November, 1845, Mr. K., having obtained permission to resign his office of Ambassador, returned to the United States. In 1848 he was again appointed U. S. Senator from Alabama; in place of Arthur Bagby, sent to Russia; and in 1849 he was elected by the Legislature for the full term of six years.

In 1850 Mr. Fillmore, the Vice President, having succeeded to the Presidency by the death of Gen. Taylor, Mr. King was chosen by the Senate their President pro tem., a place he had held in former years, from 1836 to 1841. It is unnecessary to state the particulars of Mr. King's nomination by the Democratic Convention in June last, and his triumphant election to the Vice Presidency. Being compelled to leave the country for the benefit of his health, he resigned his seat in the Senate during the late session. Mr. King entered political life as a follower of Mr. Jefferson, and has always been opposed to the exercise of implied powers by Congress. He was considered one of the champions of Southern State Rights in the various controversies which have arisen in Congress on the tariff, slavery and internal improvements. He has never been married. His residence in Alabama for many years has been at Selma, on the Alabama river.—Sun.

England and Australia.—The English papers regret the democratic feeling which is steadily growing up in the colony of Australia. The troops are insulted, and have little or no influence in the preservation of order. Everything done by the government seemed to be unpopular. The people at large were impatient at being troubled by laws imposed by authorities 16,000 miles off; and it is mentioned as a significant circumstance that portraits of her Majesty were almost unsaleable. The soldiers, too, are beginning to desert from the 40th regiment in Australia, and are off to the diggings. Upwards of 20 are gone. £25 per head is offered for their apprehension.

Medical Legislation.—The Massachusetts Legislature has a bill before it regulating the compounding and selling of quick and patent medicines, which provides that no druggist, apothecary or person engaged in manufacturing medicines or compounds to be administered as medicine—except such as are published in standard works of chemistry, materia medica or pharmacopoeia—shall offer the same for sale in any way till he has filed a complete recipe in English, sworn to before a legal authority constituted for such purpose.

New York Horse Market.—It is estimated that over eighty horses per day are sold in the New York market at this season of the year. During the months of April and May, and October, November, the sales will average 200 a week, and 300 a week through the whole year. This would give 15,500 for the annual sales.

The Pittsburg Daily Commercial Journal informs us that the business done this far this season on our State Canal shows an actual shipment of five hundred cars of goods.

State of Affairs in Italy.
A European correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, under the date of March 13, gives the following description of the state of affairs in Milan:
"Military law prevails, and its only instrument is the sword. There are constant cases of spoliation and robbery by police agents and soldiers, who enter houses at will, on the slightest suspicion, and rob and maltreat the families under the cry of 'imperial orders.' The finest old palaces are rifled without scruple of their richest treasures. A whole regiment occupies the Little Palace, and the soldiers amuse themselves by shooting and piercing the old paintings and statues, especially those belonging to the absent family. The family jewels, associated in all traditions, were forcibly taken from the Maite d'hotel, but afterwards deposited in a secure place by the concession of the General-in-chief, to whom appeal was made. Other large palaces have been similarly treated, the occupants driven out, and the furniture turned into the streets. Many of the noblest families have been thus thrown out of the charity of their neighbors. Upwards of 6,000 men constantly patrol the streets, which they frequently clear of the people at the point of the bayonet under the silliest pretexts. No one is permitted to walk with his hands in his pockets, lest they might contain arms."

Mexico.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:
It is stated that Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, is undoubtedly selected as the minister to Mexico; but that he will not be sent out to his post till the end of the fiscal year. In the meantime, the government will be acquainted with the policy of Santa Anna, and be the better able to shape our own policy towards him.

Santa Anna, in his communication to Escobar, made a gratuitous declaration of war against the United States. Many suppose that he courts hostilities with the U. States, for several reasons—to wit, that in war, he can do as he pleases, having the supreme and uncontrolled power; and then, if the result of the war should not make him Emperor, or perpetual dictator, it will be to force an annexation of Mexico to the United States, and thereby save his head and his vast landed estates.

Through all his former vicissitudes, Santa Anna has been able to preserve his lands. These have never been confiscated. The first thing he did after landing at Vera Cruz, was to visit his estate near Jalapa. But in another violent revolution, he might chance to lose his lands, if not his life.

There is one thing certain—that the government will insist upon having the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for its own use and that of its citizens.

Catholicism in Canada.—The decrees of the Roman Catholic Council in Canada, which was convened in Quebec, have been approved by the Pope, in consequence of which they were publicly read from the pulpits, and have become virtually the law of the land. One of these decrees prohibits secret societies. Catholics who have anything to do with them cannot obtain absolution for their sins. Another decree refers to the mixed schools, which are pronounced altogether dangerous. All the Catholics are bound to raise increasing opposition to them.

The Kane Expedition to the Polar Seas.—Dr. Kane has returned to New York from his visit to Washington, where he proceeded to obtain his instructions from the Navy Department. Mr. Dolbin, and all the members of the cabinet, it is said, take great interest in the expedition, but were unable to give him any important material aid, in consequence of Congress having restricted them in all such matters. He will, however, sail about the 15th of May, in the brig *Azov*, furnished by Mr. Grinnell. Several members of the Grinnell expedition have volunteered their services in this second American effort. Dr. Kane has selected from among them Mr. Henry Brooks, who was second officer of the *Rescue*, and an attached personal servant of the Doctor's, who has accompanied him in many of his travels. The whole band will not exceed fifty persons, including some Esquimaux, who are to join the party. Sir Edward Parry, the Rosses, and other well known Arctic authorities, have, by order of the British admiralty, written suggestive letters, affording valuable practical information relating to sledge travel.

The letters were accompanied by presents of field compasses and India rubber clothing and sledges, valuable to the party. The vessels are provisioned for three years. The provisions consist of meat, biscuit, condensed milk, desiccated vegetables. The little brig (*the Advanced*) which is to convey the gallant party to their scene of operations, has been magnificently fitted out by Mr. Grinnell. The sledges, in addition to their scanty cargo of food, will carry an India rubber boat, spread on basket or wicker work—a valuable suggestion by Mr. Bennett, agent of the Stanton Life-boats. Dogs will be used freely to carry out depots of food for the party.

Spirit-Rapping Machines.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce that the spirit rapping imposture is made to operate upon the public credulity by different means, and the credulity, not to say excitement, which it awakens in some communities at the North, presents a strong temptation to that class of persons who are said to "give by their wits." The latest method of effecting the object is through the instrumentality of "medium tables," of peculiar construction, such as are promptly manufactured to order at an establishment in New York. The table is like an ordinary one, with a top formed of a thick board, but concealed within a cavity in the latter is a small apparatus with a kind of hammer for producing the "raps." The hammer is so constructed with a wire running down through the table leg that the latter has only to be in contact with a nail-head or something of the kind in the floor to enable the operator to produce the raps by means of galvanism. It is probable that quite a number of these machines are in use.

A Church was recently destroyed by fire at Dorchester, England, the oldest portion of which was built about the year 1070. The whole of the magnificent building was reduced to a mass of ruins in a few hours, and the total loss of property is estimated at \$100,000.

Chinese in California.
A letter from California to the Whig State Journal, dated March 13, contains the following:
"In many parts of the mines the war of extermination is being waged against the Chinese. The miners contend that their work is equivalent to slave labor, and that they do the country more harm than good, because they let none of their gold pass into the hands of any but their own countrymen. In China they hire themselves for a sum equivalent to four dollars per month, to men who bring them there. Their passage costs \$25 per head; and as their chief food is tea and rice—which they import from their own country—the consequence is they can work in the diggings which would not pay other people at present."

"The Chinese New Year commences on the 12th of our February. They celebrate it by fireworks. About six times a year they carry rice and tea, cooked, to the thieves of their countrymen. Their oach, in swarming in a court of justice, is burning a piece of red or yellow paper. A great many keep restaurants, and when they first arrived here they offered "rat pies" for sale, but upon finding that the Americans did not eat them, they changed their sobriquet to "squirrel pies;" under this name they went off like "hot cakes." Other restaurant keepers upon seeing that squirrel pies were so remunerative, endeavored to get squirrels, but found there was none in the country. At last the truth was found out, and it is needless to say, that "squirrel pies" were at a discount ever after. When a Chinaman commits any heinous crime, his countrymen punish him by beating, and sometimes by cutting off his queue. The latter is the most disgraceful infliction, in their estimation."

Death from Chloroform.—A case of death from the effects of chloroform recently occurred in the University College Hospital, in England. The chloroform was administered by an acting house surgeon of the institution to a woman twenty-eight years of age. It was applied on a piece of lint to the mouth and nose. The woman soon began to talk wildly, a partial relaxation of the limbs took place, and she became insensible and pulseless. Artificial respiration was kept up, galvanism applied, and every thing done to reanimate her, but in vain, and she gradually sank and died. Professor Richardson performed the autopsy, and found that death was produced by a paralysis of the heart, consequent upon the application of chloroform.

Shocking Affair at the Tombs.—*There was a fearful deed at their cells.*—A most singular and horrible occurrence took place at the Tombs this morning, which would unnerve the strongest man. About six o'clock, A. M., when one of the keepers of the prison opened a cell in which were incarcerated five men for being intoxicated on Sunday, he found three of them dead, and a fourth writhing in fits. He promptly gave the alarm, and a physician was sent for, who examined the men and pronounced them dead. The fourth man who was found in fits, is very weak, and will probably die during the course of the day. The coroner is now investigating this melancholy affair. The cause of the catastrophe is not yet known; but it is supposed that the foul air, together with the number of men in the cell, occasioned the fatal occurrence.

A Brave Girl.—Out near Gosport, Ind., last week, the corpse of John Stierwalt, while all the family but one young woman were absent, was entered by a man who had his face blacked for a disguise, who possessed himself of a pocket book which contained \$25, when the girl got a sight of him, and she was successful in obtaining \$15 of the money, which she ran out of the house with, closing the door after her and locking it on the outside. She then ran round to the opposite door, which she locked also, having the thief fairly caged. She said that as she was trying to see what he was doing, the villain struck at her through the window, cutting his hand pretty severely. As no one was in reach to help her, she at length unlocked one of the doors, and the fellow made off.

The terrible calamity at West Claremont, (N. H.) by which Mr. Arnold Farr, a respectable farmer, had three children burnt to death on Monday night of last week has been referred to. The family had been making maple sugar in an apartment attached to the house. Mr. Farr's hired man, Mr. Lyman Nutting, with the children, George Farr, aged 12, Alphonso, aged 7, and Francis, aged 6, slept in the same chamber, and the rest of the family below. The fire reached this chamber. Nutting at length was aroused, half bewildered and stupefied by the gas he sprang from the bed, and seized the younger boy, who was in bed with him, carried him some ten feet, and leaving him on the floor, hastened his steps below. With great difficulty the family were awakened. Nothing was thought of but the rescue of the children occupying the chamber. The mother drew up the stairs, but was at once overcome by the smoke and flame, and with the greatest difficulty retraced her steps. The father, in the meantime, ascended a ladder, and stove in the chamber window, and such was the power of the dense gas that he lost his balance and fell to the ground, injuring him severely. All efforts to save the children were in vain, and the three bright, intelligent boys were consumed by the devouring element—nothing having been found of them but fragments of some of the larger bones. The nearest neighbors were half a mile distant, and no timely assistance could be rendered the family. The Claremont Eagle says the terrible event has occasioned a feeling of the deepest grief in that community.

Heavy Robbery of Gold Dust.—The police authorities of New York have been furnished with information respecting a heavy robbery of gold dust on board the steamship *Town*, which reached that port on Wednesday night. Upon opening the wooden boxes they were found to contain shot and iron weights instead of gold dust. The boxes were double-cased, and bandied with iron, with seals nearly as good as new, showing that the operators were skilled in their business. The amount of missing dust reaches nearly \$30,000, the insurance of which falls upon two or three banking houses in New York. It is thought that the robbery was committed at some point where the steamer touched during her passage from abroad.

The Erosus to the Far West.—There is a vast emigration to Oregon and California, (principally to the latter State) the present season, from the Northwestern States. The Illinois State Register says it is "sure that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will send as many beyond the mountains this year as in any previous year, and we hear of no falling off in any other quarters." The Register says:
A new feature in this movement westward is seen this season. Hundreds of men who have made fortunes in California, and returned here during last fall and summer, are among those going out, most of them taking fine trains of wagons, cows, mules and horses in droves—nearly all purchased by money obtained at the mines. Thus we see that our people who sell these products are sharing in the profits of gold digging.

Five at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—About six o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire was discovered in the paint loft, over the timber house, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. The building was three hundred feet in length, and was filled with timber, the whole of which was entirely consumed. Among the stock thus destroyed were the frames of a seventy-four, a frigate, a sloop of war, of Southern pine, which had been stored for twelve years, and the frames of three other vessels, besides a large quantity of other timber. A large amount of paints and varnishes were also destroyed. The estimate of the loss is set down at—building \$20,000; timber \$60,000; paints and varnishes \$20,000, and the contents of the gunner's loft \$5,000.

During the fire two bomb-bells exploded in the gunner's room, but luckily no person was injured from this cause. Several firemen were injured by the falling of the walls.

An Interesting Incident.
On Thursday night week, a young man of this city, while very drunk, attempted to get into his house by going the back way and entering through the gate. When in the yard, he imagined himself in his room, and divested himself of his clothing, taking off hat, coat, vest, pants, and boots, and quietly lay down on a heap of coal ashes, mistaking it for his bed, and fell asleep. The frost had the effect soon to wake, and somewhat sober him. Being unable to find his clothes in the dark, he started without them and finally managed to reach his room and get to bed. Next morning his clothes were found in the lot, some being near or under the gate. And the finder immediately suspected some foul murder had been committed. A jury promiscuously gathered and held an inquest on the clothing. In the pockets were found a house key, a handkerchief, knife, slung shot, and some tobacco, &c. One man imagined that he discovered blood stains on the handkerchief, and that the mud plastered over the coat and pants, was proof of a violent struggle between the murderer and the murdered. By the exertions of the police it was soon ascertained to whom the clothing belonged, and the mystery was explained.—*Londoner Whig.*

An amusing case was tried last week at Carlisle. A Dr. Waggoner was indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, by the following "cute" stratagem in the hearing art, played off upon his patient. He told his patient, who was a consumptive, evidently pretty far gone, that he could by invoking the assistance of the Holy Spirit, and three private interviews, cure him, or he (the Doctor) would have no share with God, which the patient was credulous enough to believe, and granted the Doctor the first interview, whereupon the Doctor asked for a black thread, measured the sick man's arm and side, then requested some salt and bread, and a small piece of the gentleman's old shirt tail, which were all produced, when the Doctor in a manner very sanctimonious, or to use the expression made use of by the old Dutch witnesses, in a way which "St. Paulus" would have done had he been on earth, stretched the *pancea* in the wrist-band of the man's breeches, and told him now to produce every cent of money he had in the world, which modest request was also complied with, the Doctor deliberately selecting first a two-dollar note, then a five, telling his patient that a five-dollar note was better than a two, and then selected two gold dollars and some silver, amounting in all to twenty dollars and twenty-five cents, asking his very dutiful patient to make choice between these two propositions, "to continue in bad health, or wish the selected money to pass out of his sight." The Doctor was of course wished for, and the Doctor pocketed the dose to get it out of the man's sight, and to do this more effectually he thought it advisable to leave for parts unknown. This amount of old villainage upon legal grounds. The court telling the jury in their charge that the offence as laid and proved did not come within the Act of Assembly, and that in this land of liberty a man had a perfect right to make choice of any one of the various systems of medicine now practiced, and that if he was gullible enough to adopt the salt, bread, and shirt tail system, he ought to pay for it. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and decanted to pay the costs of prosecution.

Singular Delusion.—We learn that there is a negro living in Longdoro, or the upper part of New Garden township, Chester county, who has been laboring under the delusion of finding a treasure for twenty years past, originating in his mind from a dream he had about that time of finding a treasure by digging it up from beneath the earth. On the farm now owned by Mr. David Humes, at intervals ever since, this negro has been digging for the dreamed-of treasure, but without success. He digs huge holes in the earth in his searches after it, and then fills them up again. He formerly worked at it only at night, in order that his operations might be kept secret, but of late years he has become more emboldened, and digs in the day time.

Vice President of the United States.—The office of the Vice President has been previously vacant on the following occasions:—George Clinton, April, 1812; his term expiring March 3, 1813. Elbridge Gerry, November, 1814; his term expiring March 3, 1817. Once by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 28, 1832; his term expiring March 3, 1833. Twice by the death of Presidents Harrison and Taylor, and the consequent accession of V. Presidents Tyler and Fillmore to the Presidency—the former in April, 1841; the latter in July, 1850—leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, and the President of the Senate with the right of succession to the Presidency. The powers and duties of the President of the Senate *pro tem.* are precisely the same, except that the latter votes as a Senator, and has the casting vote. Mr. Atkinson, the present President *pro tem.*, has only two years to serve as U. S. Senator.

The Markets.
BALTIMORE—April 23.
Flour, 84 75 to 84 81
Wheat, 1 10 to 1 16
Rye, 85 to 86
Corn, 52 to 53
Oats, 42 to 48
Clover seed, 7 00 to 7 25
Timothy seed, 5 00 to 5 25
Hay, 1 25 to 1 40
Cattle, 7 00 to 9 25
PORK—April 22.
Flour, per 100 lbs., from stores, 85 25
Do. " " from mills, 4 37
Wheat, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10
Rye, 85 to 86
Corn, 52 to 53
Oats, 42 to 48
Clover seed, 7 00 to 7 25
Timothy seed, 5 00 to 5 25
Hay, 1 25 to 1 40
Cattle, 7 00 to 9 25
PORK, per 100 lbs., from stores, 85 25
Do. " " from mills, 4 37
Wheat, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10
Rye, 85 to 86
Corn, 52 to 53
Oats, 42 to 48
Clover seed, 7 00 to 7 25
Timothy seed, 5 00 to 5 25
Hay, 1 25 to 1 40
Cattle, 7 00 to 9 25

Tricks of Duellists.—At a recent grand demonstration of the Friends of Peace at Manchester, England, John Bright, M. P., made the following disclosure: He said, "I was not very long ago, in the shop of a gunsmith in London, and heard there what I had not the least reason to doubt, that it is the commonest thing in the world now, if there is to be a duel, that some friend of the parties procures pistols, and takes very good care to be supplied with balls from the same place, which are made of a material which Signor Blitz, I believe, has occasionally used in his exhibitions. They are something like balls in appearance; but when they are put in the pistol, and the ramrod goes down, they all go to dust. Now, that is what duelling has come to; but it is only a few years duelling was believed to be as indispensable for the settlement of private quarrels as wars are now believed to be indispensable between communities and nations."

Sad Result of Spirit Rappings.—We regret to announce that a lady of Northampton—a lady, too, of beauty, loveliness and intelligence—the mother of six children, the youngest of which is an infant, has become a raving maniac through the influence upon her mind of the spiritual manifestations. She was conveyed to the Brattleboro' insane hospital on Wednesday, in such a state of excitement that it took two attendants to hold her. These instances, the first of which now appeals directly to the feelings of this community, are multiplying with fearful rapidity in every quarter of the country. Some of the most sane, too, amongst those out of the madhouse, talk like madmen.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham was near being killed on the 12th instant, on his way from Raleigh to Hillsborough, North Carolina. He got out of his buggy to arrange some part of the harness, when his horse took fright and ran off, throwing him down and dragging the wheel of the buggy over him. Fortunately this occurred near the place where some hands were at work on the railroad, and one of them assisted him home, which he reached about ten o'clock at night. It was found that he was severely lamed and cut upon the face and other parts of his body. We are happy to learn that he is improving, and we hope that he will soon entirely recover from the injury.

Calamities in Virginia.—A bill has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature, setting apart about \$42,000 annually, to be applied in removing fire persons of color from the State to Liberia. A portion of the amount to be raised is to be derived from an annual tax of \$1 each upon every free male person of color in the State, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; \$30,000 are to come from the State Treasury, and the balance from the tax on seals attached to registers of freedom.

A Grand Order.—We see by the reports of the police chief of the city of Louisville, that Judge Jager, a day or two since, instructed the police to arrest all boys parading the streets at a late hour of night, unless they can show good cause for being out. His Honor said that if parents could not keep their children at home he would take care of them.

The area drained by the Mississippi is said to be 1,226,600 miles. Something of a farm.

Many persons refuse to use Nixon's celebrated Tetter Ointment upon their body because it has been found and found a cure for Scabies in Horses, thinking that it must necessarily be a compound of coarse and noxious materials. Such, however, is not the fact—the materials used in its composition are as delicate and harmless as any known in Chemical Science, but at the same time highly efficacious in all the diseases for which it is intended. In the most inveterate cases of Tetter, Ringworm, Itch, Scald Head, &c., it makes the skin as soft and smooth as an infant's, and when used upon the head, removes all dandruff and gives to the Hair and Scalp a healthy vigor. Let the afflicted try it—that is all that is necessary.

For sale by H. B. Buehler, Gettysburg; Samuel Berlin, Littlestown; John Busby, McSherrystown; Matthew Eichelberger, Abbottstown; and J. H. & Z. Aulbaugh, East Berlin.

"I DIGEST IT." Such is the true meaning of the word "Digest," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in another page of this paper.

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Many persons refuse to use Nixon's celebrated Tetter Ointment upon their body because it has been found and found a cure for Scabies in Horses, thinking that it must necessarily be a compound of coarse and noxious materials. Such, however, is not the fact—the materials used in its composition are as delicate and harmless as any known in Chemical Science, but at the same time highly efficacious in all the diseases for which it is intended. In the most inveterate cases of Tetter, Ringworm, Itch, Scald Head, &c., it makes the skin as soft and smooth as an infant's, and when used upon the head, removes all dandruff and gives to the Hair and Scalp a healthy vigor. Let the afflicted try it—that is all that is necessary.

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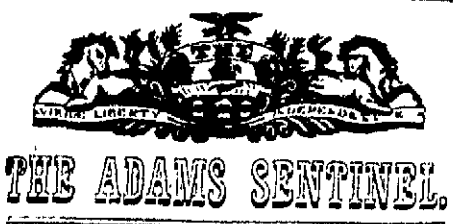
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GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 25th, 1853.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

For Canal Commissioner,
MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.
For Auditor General,
A. K. M'CLURE, of Franklin.
For Surveyor General,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, of Clarion.

A Model County.

At our Court of Quarter Sessions last week, there were but five bills sent before the Grand Jury—two of which were ignored; and there was not a single prisoner in the jail of the County! Now mark the contrast. At the Chambersburg Court of the previous week, there were no less than fifteen criminal trials, and six criminal cases postponed until next term; whilst the Repository says that the jail was nearly full of prisoners—numbering nearly thirty, most of whom were negroes! This speaks well for our County, as compared with our neighbors.

Dr. McConaughy's Discourses.

Copies of Dr. McConaughy's volume of "Biographical Discourses," may still be found in the Bookstores of this place.

The price of the work has been reduced to 75 cents per copy. It may be interesting to know that the proceeds of the sale contribute to the portion of the Reverend Author's estate, which is appropriated for the support of the Widow, who is now in feeble and declining health.

The venerable Dr. LAURIE, for more than half a century the Pastor of the F street Presbyterian Church in Washington City, died on Monday last, after a brief illness. The end of that good man was peace.

How ridiculous some men render themselves by their remarks. For example—the Harrisburg Union, speaking of the appointment of Mr. Buchanan, as Minister to England, says it will be "a new era in our foreign relations," and "it is seriously to be hoped that he may be enabled to relieve our country from many of the embarrassments that have recently been thrown around her, by the incompetent men who have had charge of our foreign affairs." Well—if this is not "the height of the ridiculous," we know not what is. John M. Clayton, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and Millard Fillmore, incompetent men!!! Wisdom will certainly die with that sapient Editor—for no one else will be able to make the discovery, and bazaar such a remark.

Mr. Elder has been re-appointed Postmaster at Emmitsburg, Md., in the room of Dr. Taney. Mr. E. held it before from 1832 to Sept. 1849. If partisan feelings and partisan actions deserve reward, he certainly deserves all he gets.

Henry G. Sidle has been appointed Postmaster at Dillsburg, in place of Mrs. M. Stewart.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Stall, near Fayetteville, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult., together with most of his furniture and clothing. There was an insurance of \$300 on the house in the Perry County Insurance Company.

The New York Canals will not be opened before the 20th inst., about a month and a half behind the opening of our Pennsylvania main line, which took place on the 5th of March. A prosperous business has been carried on between the East and West through the medium of our State works.

The Bank of Chester County was compelled to refuse to receive money on deposit for several weeks past, to the great inconvenience of the people of that county. The reason was, a provision in its charter prohibiting its liabilities from exceeding three-fold the amount of its capital, on pain of forfeiture of the charter. This is one of the modern inventions of political wirepullers, to take care of the people's interests at the sacrifice of their convenience and their money. One of those who was refused the privilege of depositing his money in the Bank, carried his funds home, and had them stolen, as we learn from the Register and Examiner.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has finally rejected the bill to indemnify the loss sustained by the burning of the Ureline Convention some nineteen years ago. The vote ordering the bill to a third reading having been reconsidered, it was eventually defeated by attempting to engraft upon it provision for other injuries inflicted by popular violence. The vote rejecting it was, yeas 111, nays 120.

Removals and Appointments.—The Washington Union of Saturday week, furnishes us with four columns of removals and appointments by the President. The work of despatch seems progressing with commendable activity.

Strikes for higher wages are occurring in all the northern cities. Trades of all kinds participate in the movement, and, oddly enough, the hotel waiters among them.

Legislative Festival.

The members of the Legislature of Maryland, and the Baltimore Mayor and Councils, paid their visit to Harrisburg on the 10th inst., in conformity with the invitation extended to them by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The train which left Baltimore, consisted of nine cars. They were met at York by a committee of the Legislature, and welcomed to the State. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the train reached Harrisburg, amidst the greetings of the people, and a salute of artillery. A procession was formed, which moved through the principal streets, and reached the Capitol at a quarter past 1 o'clock, where the invited guests were received in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and welcomed in a neat and appropriate speech by Governor Bigler. Several other speeches were made. At 3 o'clock the banquet took place; and the company ate, drank, and speculated to their hearts' content, until 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, when the strangers took their departure, and reached Baltimore between 11 and 12 o'clock.

This frolic costs the State, no doubt, a very considerable amount of money; but what is that to our nothing-doing Legislators at Harrisburg?—Their pay goes on as usual, and they have their fun.

The Harrisburg Item says the whole affair ended as these things generally do, and the result was a number of gentlemen had a severe head-ache on Sunday morning. The State will foot the bill and then borrow money to pay the interest on the State debt, which no doubt is all right; but some tax-payers have an idea that it is a very singular way of doing business.

Speaker of the Senate.

On Tuesday last, just before the adjournment of the Senate, the Speaker, (Mr. Carson) whose term of office has expired, in accordance with custom, resigned his office, preparatory to the election of a new Speaker, in a few and appropriate remarks. The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Speaker; and on the first ballot, JOHN C. KUNKLE, of Dauphin, was elected by a vote of 18 to 15. (Mr. M'Caslin was his opponent.) He was conducted to the Chair, and the oath of office administered to him.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of 106 days. Very few bills of a public nature were passed finally, although several of some importance were got through one or the other branch.

There was a very large amount of local business done, particularly in the way of corporations.

Sale of the Public Works.—A bill was up in the House of Representatives a few days since, providing for the organization of a company to purchase the Main Line of the public works for fifteen millions of dollars. There was evidently a decided majority of the House in favor of this proposition, but the late hour at which the bill was got up prevented final action on it.

Three Bank Bills were passed—the Girard and Mechanics, of Philadelphia, and the Erie City. The first two were old banks, the latter a new one.

Relief Notes.—A section was passed in the appropriation bill providing for the speedy cancellation of the relief notes.—The greater portion of those notes have become so filthy and tattered that their cancellation was urgently demanded by every consideration of decency and comfort.—The large number of counterfeiters in circulation was also a strong reason for the withdrawal of the whole issue from circulation.

The following paragraph from the Baltimore Clipper gives timely warning to a class of people who will do well to heed it:

"Silver Coin.—Spanish quarter dollars are only intrinsically worth 20 cents.—Government is preparing an enormous issue of new quarter dollars. The banks will be supplied next month. The Spanish quarters will then be called in at 20 cents.—Those old fellows who have been boarding up Spanish coin had better put it into circulation or they will lose 20 per cent."

The Literary Companion is a title of a Monthly Magazine to be commenced in July next, at Harrisburg, by Wm. H. Eggle and "Clarence May." The publishers promise a periodical of an elevated character. Each number will contain 32 large octavo pages, and an engraving on steel, and occasionally a piece of choice music. The terms (payable on receiving the first number) are: 1 copy 1 year, \$1; 6 copies, \$5; 10 copies, \$8.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Arabia arrived at N. York on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

There has been a slight decline in flour. Queen Victoria gave birth to another son on the 7th inst. There is not much danger of the Royal family being extinct in that line.

The Australian gold fever is rapidly spreading over all Europe. Thousands are emigrating from all quarters.

The weather in England has been very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Eight colored persons left Frederick on Monday last, for Liberia, with the view of making it their permanent place of residence.

Horses in the New York market are ten per cent. dearer than they were last spring, and 30 per cent. dearer than they were three years ago.

Death of the Vice-President.

By an article in another part of our paper, it will be seen that the much esteemed Vice President of the United States, Hon. WM. RUFUS KING, closed his earthly career at his residence in Dallas county, Alabama, a few hours after his arrival there from the Island of Cuba. The National Intelligencer remarks of him, that "he was in public life, (filling all the time distinguished stations,) upwards of forty years, almost the entire period of his manhood. Not endowed with shining talents, though of excellent sense, his career furnished a remarkable instance of the eminent and deserved success of probity, fidelity, propriety, a gentlemanly spirit and bearing, and inflexible honor.—He has descended to the grave with the warm affection of his friends, and the universal respect and regret of his country."

On the receipt of the information of the death of Mr. King, the President of the U. States directed the Secretaries of War and the Navy to have appropriate and military honors rendered to the deceased at the several military and naval stations, and ordered the closing of all the public offices on Thursday, and badges of mourning to be placed on the Executive Mansion and all the Executive Departments at Washington.

We observe that in all the cities the Courts and public bodies adjourned, and suitable testimonials of public mourning were adopted.

Health of the President.

For a short time past, several intimations have been thrown out, that the health of President Pierce is not at all good, and a Washington correspondent of the Sun says, that the long expected event of the death of the Vice President having now occurred, the public anxiety respecting the health of the President is increased; and adds—"The general health of President Pierce has been for some time past infirm. The calamitous death of his son, and the cares of his high office, have further impaired it, and it is with difficulty and no little risk that he attends to the indispensable part of his official duties."

The Succession.—As it is with some a matter of conjecture as to the succession, in consequence of the death of the Vice President, we remark that no provision is made, as none is necessary, in such an event. The duties of the Vice President are limited to presiding over the deliberations of the Senate. In his absence, or upon his death, the President pro tem. of that body, who is elected by the Senators, takes his place. Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, is now President pro tem., but does not assume the title of Vice President. In case of the death of both President and V. President of the United States, the President of the Senate would become President of the United States, until an election could be held, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 1, 1792.

Twenty-six clerks were removed on Wednesday last, in the Sixth Auditor's office, at Washington. Among them we observe the name of Mr. Middleton, formerly of this place. Mr. Sharretts was reduced from \$1000 to \$1200. Lewis Welsh has been restored.

Spring, the murderer, at Philadelphia, is kept heavily manacled by chains secured to the floor. He attempted suicide a few nights ago, by sleeping with a quantity of tobacco under his armpits—which, it is said by physicians, will cause death. It was immediately taken from him, and hereafter he will be closely watched. The North American says:—"He exhibits the most repulsive disposition. His demeanor is such as to drive every human being from his presence, and prevent any living soul from feeling a single spark of sympathy for him."

The exercises connected with the closing of the Winter Session of Pennsylvania College, took place during the past week. On Sunday evening Rev. Mr. SEISS, of Baltimore, delivered an able and elaborate Address before the Bible Society of the College and Seminary. On Monday evening Rev. Dr. WESTER, of Baltimore, delivered the Annual Address before the Linnaean Society; and on Tuesday evening the Junior Exhibition came off—addresses being delivered by the following members of the Junior Class:

J. F. Wampler, of Trappe, Pa.; E. Schickelmeier, Frederick county, Md.; A. Long, Clarion county, Pa.; G. W. Schaeffer, Gettysburg, Pa.; A. Copenacker, Rural Retreat, Va.; E. Ungang, Northampton county, Pa.; J. T. Ross, Middletown, Pa.; J. Zimmerman, Greensburg, Pa.; D. Tride, Smithburg, Md.; and L. Hippee, Canton, Ohio.

The exercises were well attended, and passed off with the usual *eriat*—*Star*.

A Pigeon Roost is mentioned by the Fort Smith, Ark. Herald, as existing in that region. It commences about 25 miles from Fort Smith, and extends for upwards of 20 miles on either side of the Potomac to within a few miles of Waldron, in Scott county. The number of birds is beyond computation.

A war of races between the Indians and the whites is threatened in Ojaca, Mexico, on account of some proceedings of the Governor of the State, which had greatly exasperated the Indians.

Dead Price.—The Governor of Durango, Mexico, has offered a reward of \$200 for the head of every Indian killed, or for each Indian captured within the State.

Office Hunting.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, in describing a visit to President Pierce, at the White House, says:

"The pressure upon the President by office-seekers, is tremendous, indescribable, and the truth would not be credited, if I should write only what I saw myself.—Think of a full grown man asking the President for a petty Post Office, in the presence of fifty guests. Think of fifty, yes, of a hundred men, besieging the doors of each of the Departments every moment, dogging every officer with resolution worth of a better work, and giving him no rest night or day. The President said to me, 'I regretted that I could not come down and see you when you called, but from eight in the morning till late in the evening, I have not had an opportunity to eat.' His countenance begins to betray exhaustion, and unless his constitution is iron, and his nerves steel, he will break down in the first three months of his administration. My impression is that he will go through. There is something in him that says, 'I will do the best I can, and leave the rest,' and a little philosophy of that sort goes a great way in keeping a man up."

The Office Seekers.—The Washington Republic states that the closing of the extra session of the Senate, instead of bringing with it the expected relief from Senatorial boring which was aimed to be obtained in the notification that the President had no further use for their services, has so far only victimized the Executive branch more than before. A large number of Democratic Senators remaining over to seek places for their respective adherents, are besieging the office-givers with more pertinacity than usual. The eight dollars per diem having ceased, they are alive to the necessity for grinding their axes in a hurry; and accounts for their greater activity in flying from one Cabinet officer's audience room to another, and thence back and forth to the White House.

Wm. B. Messer, the conductor who had charge of the train at the time of the accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near Newton Hamilton, was tried in Lewistown last week, for the murder of several passengers. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," but that he should pay the costs.

Philadelphia, in the murder line, is becoming almost as bad as New York city. Another affair of the kind took place in the county on Sunday afternoon. The facts are briefly as follows:—Two young married men named George Soloe and James O'Neal were drinking together at Jenning's tavern, on the Germantown Road, where they commenced quarreling. From words they proceeded to blows, in the course of which O'Neal drew a three-cornered dirk knife, and stabbed Soloe in the region of the heart, at the same time exclaiming, "is that enough?" The wounded man replied that it was, and that the other would find it enough when he was on the gallows. Soloe died in about three minutes. O'Neal was immediately taken into custody, and this morning was in great distress of mind, in regard to the occurrence. This is a most deplorable affair, as two families are rendered miserable.

Abundance of Law.—The Legislature of Virginia finally adjourned on Monday night week, after a session, exclusive of the recess taken last summer, of 91 months duration. The number of bills passed at its first session of 1851-2 was about 475; and the number passed at the session now just closed is over 600, making in all about 1100. If there is virtue in a multitude of laws, Virginia is the best off State in the Union.

The citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, have, by a majority of more than 600, authorized the construction of water works, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

The land is not where rapping is not heard! The Spirits are appearing Southward. The Indianolo (Texas) Bulletin says the Rappers are crazing the people in Galad. "We are," it says, "firm believers in progress, in politics and morals, and hence cannot condemn, with closed eyes, any new discovery, without first investigating, which we have had no means of doing in this. We cannot believe, however, that the spirit of a departed friend would come into our sanctum, rap on our boards, turn over our table, spill the ink, or anything of that sort. Our dead friends would not treat a poor, plodding printer in that way."

The Pittsburg Visitor says that last Monday a passenger on the accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad told the conductor he had no money to pay his passage, but he wished him to permit him to come to Pittsburg. This the conductor refused, when the poor man made no further remark. The cars were stopped, and he expelled. He sat down on the road-side, dropped his head upon his knees, and died instantly. There were several small houses near, but no one took the corpse in, and the next day it was still there, lying in a coffin by the road-side. This took place a few miles west of Greensburg, but we could not learn the name of the poor stranger.

Two children of Mrs. Ellis, of Coshocton, Ohio, fell into a large kettle of heated water last week, and were scalded to death. Another one was burnt, but not fatally.

General Arista, the former President of the Republic of Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans in a brig, the captain of which was killed, for a large amount, bringing him there.

In the Philadelphia Criminal Court, on the 10th inst., sentence of death was pronounced on Arthur Spring, convicted of the murder of Ellen Lynch. The Bulletin says—

As soon as Judge Kelley had concluded his sentence, which was delivered with considerable feeling, it being the first sentence of death the Judge had ever delivered, he ordered the officers to see that every person in the Court room remained seated, until the Marshal and his officers could remove the prisoner. This order was strictly obeyed, and the consequence was, that Spring was taken from the prisoner's box and placed in a carriage in waiting and driven off to prison without the least commotion or crowding.

Before the prisoner left the Court room, his counsel, Mr. Moran, stepped up to him and said—"Mr. Spring, there is now no longer any hope for your life. You should send for a priest, and endeavor to make the proper preparation for death and a future life."

Spring, in the most resolute manner, turned his face towards Mr. Moran, and looking him full in the face, said, "I will not do it."

Silver Change.—The vexation and annoyance to which almost every person in the community has been subjected by reason of the premium on silver coin will soon be done away with. The Directors of the Mint have made arrangements for a prompt execution of the law of Congress, and will soon furnish an abundance of silver change. In most parts of the country silver has been at a premium of five per cent., and never would have shown itself in general circulation so long as its value was so much enhanced over that of the increasing paper currency. The Cincinnati Commercial states that the Kentucky banks have already shipped \$400,000 to be received.

Large amounts of silver are held by the banks of the States, which are finding their way to the Mint at Philadelphia. There are, besides, millions of dollars laid up in shot bags and old stocking legs, which have been securely hid away in the desks of good housewives and plodding farmers in all parts of the Union, which will soon be sent to the Mint and sold for the appreciated price, and put again into circulation, as there is no longer any reason for their continued seclusion.

Foreign Issue Paupers are now shipped to our American ports by the governments of Europe. In proof of this, the Boston Traveller adduces a statement from a recent report made to the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, that the Lunatic Hospital of that city now contains 251 patients, four-fifths of whom are foreign issue paupers. The Hospital cannot contain all the cases sent to it.

The late Amos Lawrence, of Boston, it is said, gave away during his life more than five hundred thousand dollars. On his pocket book was inscribed "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

The Crystal Palace Exhibition.—Three ships which arrived at New York, on Friday, from Liverpool, London and Havre, brought, in the aggregate, 500 packages of goods for the Crystal Palace exhibition.

Spiritual Rapping.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Friday week, an order was adopted directing the committee on education to inquire into the expediency of providing legal restraints against the mischief now perpetrated by the mummery known as "Spiritual Rapping."

At New York, on Monday, a lady gave her husband's best suit of clothes to a stranger, who represented that he had been sent for them by her husband, who, having fallen into the dock, wanted them to put on. She then hastened to see how badly her spouse was ducked, and learned to her astonishment that he had not been ducked at all, nor sent for his clothes. The kind gentleman has not since been heard from.

Personal Movements.—We understand that Senators Douglass, of Illinois, Foot, of Vermont, and the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, contemplate a visit to Europe this spring. Mr. Corwin has taken passage in the packet of the twenty-eighth of May. Douglass will probably leave at an earlier date. Mr. Foot goes chiefly to attend to the interests of a Georgia Railroad, of which he is President, and is expected to leave immediately.—N. Y. Ec. Post.

Brothers Holed.—Miss Dyer recovered two thousand dollars damages of Ira Collins, at Vincennes, Indiana, last week, and Miss Hall at Rutland, Tennessee, fifteen hundred dollars of W. C. Fletcher. Both had engaged to marry, and they wouldn't.

A State "Drumming" for Citizens.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill providing for the appointment of a traveling emigrant agent, whose duty it shall be to induce emigrants to the west to embrace the advantages held out to them in Wisconsin. Hon. J. J. Townsend, formerly a member of the Legislature, has accepted the appointment.

Murdered Man Alive.—Two men are now incarcerated in the Morris county (N. J.) jail, who were indicted for the murder of a man named Rudolph Kendig, and are to be tried in Morris county this week. Fortunately for them the supposed murdered man has turned up "alive and kicking" in Illinois.

There are, it is said, 100 applicants for the consulship at Honolulu, among whom are 9 ex-Governors.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON.

The Harrisburg Union announces that Judge Gibson, for many years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, departed this life at his residence at Carlisle, on Wednesday morning last.—This has gone out one of the brightest luminaries of the Bench. The loss is a public one, and it will be so felt and appreciated throughout Pennsylvania. There is not a member of the Bar—there is scarcely a citizen of the Keystone State, who has not been in the habit for many years of looking to the decisions of Judge Gibson with the highest respect, as embodying the true principles of law, justice and common sense.—His name has for more than a quarter of a century been associated with the most elevated judicial tribunal of Pennsylvania—and his decisions will be referred to for many years to come as those of one of the great legal minds of the age.

Since the above was in type, we learn with pleasure from Philadelphia, that Judge Gibson is not dead, but is lying sick in that city, and not in a dangerous situation.

The Washington Union contradicts the account of the President being in ill health.

New Mode of Treating Lock-Jaw.

Mr. John King, of the Clearspring district, the Hagerstown Herald says, was bitten on the wrist by a dog, a week or two ago. Several days after, he was taken violently ill with the lock-jaw. Dr. Macgill, of Hagerstown, was called in, who immediately administered chloroform, and laid the wound freely open, applying an emollient poultice, and continuing the chloroform with opium. In five hours under this treatment, the spasms were arrested, and Mr. King is now entirely recovered.

The heirs of Stephen Girard lately brought an action against the City of Philadelphia, for eleven large coal tracts in Schuylkill county, and have recovered them. They exceed one million of dollars in value. This will be a heavy loss to Philadelphia.

The Legislature of Virginia, at their late session, abolished militia musters, and gave every one liable to militia 75 cents.

Father Badin, the first Catholic Priest ordained in the U. States, died at the residence of the Archbishop in Cincinnati, on Tuesday night last, in the 98th year of his age. He had been a priest over 60 years.

"Hope," says Lord Bacon, "makes a very good breakfast, but an indifferent dinner, and is a very bad supper." Office-seekers are just sitting down to breakfast.

A girl, about 14 years of age, who was at Sunday school in New York last Sunday, in good health, undertook the next day to jump the rope 200 times without stopping. She did so, but the unnatural exertion threw her into an illness which proved mortal on Tuesday.

An Incident in the Life of a Baby.—On Friday evening week, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train at Salem from Boston, a baby of about two months old was found, snugly wrapped in a shawl, and lying upon a seat in one of the cars, quietly sleeping, without any protector. The child was provided for the night, and about 8 o'clock the next morning a woman appeared at the depot in great anxiety for the fate of her darling. Her story was, that she took passage in the cars at Boston for Woburn, and on arriving at Lynn depot, stepped out for a minute, leaving the child on the seat; that before she was able to get in again the train started, leaving her behind in great tribulation. As there was no other train for Salem, she was obliged to walk over from Lynn. The child was produced, identified, and given up, and the woman, who was a stranger, started with it in the one o'clock Eastern train.

Immense Travel to California.—The steamer Illinois sailed from New York on Monday, with about 900 passengers for California, besides the mails. Some 200 persons were refused passage, the steamer being unable to accommodate them. Among those on board were the Honorable Edward Stanley, of N. C., Major Hammond, the new Collector of San Francisco, with several others of the newly appointed officers of that State, and its four members of Congress, Messrs. Gwin, Welles, McCorkle and Marshall.

How a Broker "Shaved" Himself.—A month or two since one of the Boston brokers, who is in the habit of loaning money on goods, was called upon by a female, who represented that her husband was about to leave for California, and wished to dispose of his stock at a considerable discount.—The broker referred the woman to a friend in Charleston, who purchased the goods, worth about \$400, for \$225, and gave in payment a note, which according to directions, the woman took back to the broker, who cashed it at a discount of about \$40.—It was not long before the goods were seized by the police as having been stolen, and the broker found to his astonishment, (the note being valueless without the collateral) that he had shaved himself out of about \$100.—*Traveler*.

A gentleman of Boston, recently married a woman reputed to be rich, who turned out to be poor, and some seven hundred dollars in debt, which debt he had to liquidate. She assured him, however, that the debt was contracted for dry goods she had bought to equipage him. This was no doubt a very satisfactory explanation. The number equipped with "dry goods," is not a few.

Assailing His Wife.—From the cases disposed of in the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia on Tuesday last, we copy the following:

"Dr. William Jones, from Chester county, who married a 'widder' some month or two ago, was tried on the charge of committing an assault and battery on his wife. According to the testimony of the prosecution, they had only been married about three weeks when the offence was committed. The counsel for the doctor contended that it arose from the excessive coarbsence of his affection for the lady. Verdict guilty, sentence deferred."

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT KING.

Intelligence of the death of the Hon. W. Rufus King, Vice President of the United States, at his late residence in Alabama, has been received. He expired on Monday evening, but a few hours after reaching Calhoun. The event has been anticipated during a period of decline which manifested itself in very serious inroads upon his health soon after the adjournment of Congress in 1852. And, at the time of his election to the exalted station which he occupied at the time of his death, doubts were expressed whether he would ever assume the honors and active duties of his office. The circumstances under which his inauguration took place are fresh in the minds of our readers; they were tinged with the melancholy of that event which we now record, and whose shadow, at the time, fell distinctly and solemnly upon the scene.

Mr. King was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1786. He was, therefore, about 67 years of age. He entered public life before he had attained his 21st year, when he was chosen by the people of Sampson county to represent them in the Legislature of his native State. At the age of 24, in 1810, he was elected by the people of the district of his residence to the 12th Congress, which held its first session in the autumn of 1811. It was that Congress which declared war with Great Britain; and for that measure of the Democratic or Republican party, Mr. King voted, as well as for the various acts for carrying on the war with vigor. He was re-elected to Congress in 1815 and 1816, remaining a member until a year after peace was restored.—In 1816 he resigned his seat in Congress, in consequence of receiving the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Mr. Wm. Pickens, Minister of both Naples and St. Petersburg. During his two years' residence in Europe, Mr. King became well acquainted with the affairs of the continental governments, and the condition and character of the people.

Returning from Europe, Mr. King soon after removed from North Carolina, to the territory of Alabama, in 1818, and assisted in the framing of the same, previous to its admission into the Union as a State. He was chosen by the Legislature one of the first Senators from Alabama, (John W. Walker being his colleague,) and took his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1819. He continued a member of that body for over 24 consecutive years, having been re-elected in 1823, 1829, 1835, and 1841. He resigned his seat in the spring of 1844, in consequence of being offered the mission of France by President Tyler, which appointment he accepted mainly with a view of preventing the joint protest of France and England against the then pending annexation of Texas. He was the early and decided friend of that great stroke of policy which secured to the people of this country the control of all the good cotton lands not lying within the old boundaries of the confederation of the purchase of Louisiana.

On accepting the mission Mr. King departed forthwith to fulfill it. Louis Philippe discussed the question with Mr. King and became satisfied that the projected protest would not avert annexation. Louis Philippe finally declared that "he would do nothing hostile to the United States, or which could give to her just cause of offence." By the means of Mr. King's mission, England was isolated, and her plan of protest against the annexation of Texas was abandoned. In November, 1845, Mr. K., having obtained permission to resign his office of Ambassador, returned to the United States. In 1848 he was again appointed U. S. Senator from Alabama, in place of Arthur Bagby, sent to Russia; and in 1849 he was elected by the Legislature for the full term of six years.

In 1850, Mr. Fillmore, the Vice President, having succeeded to the Presidency by the death of Gen. Taylor, Mr. King was chosen by the Senate their President pro tem., a place he had held in former years, from 1836 to 1841. It is unnecessary to state the particulars of Mr. King's nomination by the Democratic Convention in June last, and his triumphant election to the Vice Presidency. Being compelled to leave the country for the benefit of his health, he resigned his seat in the Senate during the late session. Mr. King entered political life as a follower of Mr. Jefferson, and has always been opposed to the exercise of implied powers by Congress. He was considered one of the champions of Southern State Rights in the various controversies which have arisen in Congress on the tariff, slavery and internal improvements. He has never been married. His residence in Alabama for many years has been at Selma, on the Alabama river.—*Sun*.

England and Australia.—The English papers regret the democratic feeling which is steadily growing up in the colony of Australia. The troops are insulted, and have little or no influence in the preservation of order. Everything done by the government seemed to be unpopular. The people at large were impatient at being trammelled by laws imposed by authorities 10,000 miles off; and it is mentioned as a significant circumstance that portraits of her Majesty were almost unsaleable. The soldiers, too, are beginning to desert from the 40th regiment, in Australia, and are off to the diggings. Upwards of 20 are gone. £25 per head is offered for their apprehension.

Medical Legislation.—The Massachusetts Legislature has a bill before it regulating the compounding and selling of quack and patent medicines, which provides that no druggist, apothecary or person engaged in manufacturing medicines or compounds to be administered as medicine—except such as are published in standard works of chemistry, materia medica or pharmacopoeia—shall offer the same for sale in any way till he has filed a complete recipe in English, sworn to before a legal authority constituted for such purpose.

New York Horse Market.—It is estimated that over eighty horses per day are sold in the New York market at this season of the year. During the months of April and May, and October, November, the sales will average 200 a week, and 300 a week through the whole year. This would give 15,500 for the annual sales.

The Pittsburg Daily Commercial Journal informs us that the business done thus far this season on our State Canal shows an actual shipment of five hundred tons daily eastward from Pittsburg.


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